



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greeno.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittenden, Lynn of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, f Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

From the Frankfort Argus.

MAJ. FLOURNOY AND MR. HISE.

On Thursday last, Major Flournoy and Mr. Hise, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, addressed a portion of the citizens of Franklin, at the Court House, in this place. The discussion was commenced by Major Flournoy. In relation to state policy, generally, he avowed himself in favor of the present system of Internal Improvement; provided, that the people should not be taxed to an unreasonable extent in prosecuting the system.

He declared himself a friend of the National Administration, and in his peculiar, felicitous, and clear manner, vindicated its principles, and proved conclusively, the false prophecies of the great panic orators in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the ruin of the country which would inevitably follow the removal of the deposits, the Bank veto, &c. of Andrew Jackson.

But, said Mr. Flournoy, his competitor and the opposition, generally, deny that the prosperous condition of the country is at all attributable to the arranger in which it has been administered by the powers that be. Oh, no. It is owing entirely to the interposition of a kind Providence. Admit it. But, said he, as it is "bad rule that will not work both ways," suppose the predictions of the panic Senators had been realized, and war, pestilence and famine, had visited the land, and indiscriminate ruin and bankruptcy had been the consequence, would not the opposition have charged it all to the misrule of Andrew Jackson and his administration? Most assuredly they would. A kind Providence would have had no hand in that matter. Now, I do not intend to say that because Andrew Jackson is President, that that alone, has caused the country to flourish and prosper in such an eminent degree. But I do say, and I do believe, that the honest, straightforward and independent course, which has been observed in the administration of the government, by the present rulers, has conducted in an eminent degree, in bringing about our freedom from debt, an overflowing treasury, and every thing which constitutes us a great, growing and happy people.

Upon the subject of President, and Vice President, he exhibited in bold relief, the inconsistency of the Whigs, in opposing General Jackson for the Presidency in consequence, avowedly, of his being a "military chieftain," and now supporting Gen. Harrison for the same office in consideration of his military qualities. The first is indeed a real "military chieftain" but the other is a "military chieftain" only in the imagination of the fanatical, "Whig Editors." The truth of this declaration was cordially responded to, by a large majority of the auditory—it is by the nation at large—and is most indubitably true.

He took a rapid, but clear and forcible view of the abominations of the defunct Bank of Nicholas Biddle—proved its corruption and dangerous influence in a republican government. He also showed that the abuse which had been incessantly poured upon our venerable President by the Bank aristocracy, for voting the bill to re-charter the Bank, only suspended the action of Congress for short period, in granting it a re-charter, until that important question could be submitted directly to the decision of the people, in his re-election; and he made that the test question in that election, as did also, the people, in electing members of Congress, all in the same year. The result was, the re-election of Gen. Jackson by an overwhelming majority, with a decided

majority of the members of Congress coinciding with him in opinion upon that subject. And thus it would seem, as was remarked by Major Flournoy, that the people and not the President, gave the final blow to this hideous monster.—It is indeed true, that the Roman virtue, love of country, and incorruptible integrity of the "Old Chieftain" in throwing himself in the breach and interposing his constitutional prerogative, in vetoing this living institution, that we, and after generations, might have been made to feel (if we do not yet) the chains which were then forging for us.

Major Flournoy stated that Judge Clark had been invited by him to accompany him in the canvass, but declined.

Several other subjects were touched in a masterly manner by Major Flournoy during his speech, which were well received by the audience, as indicated by their frequent and hearty cheerings.

Mr. HISE rose, and after a short exordium, by way of introduction to the citizens of Franklin, remarked, that, in following the example of his competitor, Mr. Wickliffe, who canvassed almost exclusively upon the subject of National concerns, he would have but little to do in state affairs, should he be elected Lieut. Governor; except on the death of the Governor, or an equal division of the Senate. But he pledged himself, should that contingency happen, and should the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. States apply to the Legislature, for permission to locate a branch in Kentucky, that he would veto it; believing as he does, that a large majority of the people were opposed to the Bank in its present shape, and that because he is opposed to the right of instruction as some gentlemen seem to infer. In thus avowing his sentiments upon this important subject, the people will vote advisedly in voting for him. This he conceived to be the proper ground to assume in soliciting the suffrages of a free people.

With force of argument, and peaks of oratory, which we have seldom heard, Mr. Hise defended the principles and policy of the administration, and portrayed in vivid colors, the prosperous condition of the country growing out of themselves.

He reviewed the political course of Mr. Wickliffe, in a searching and powerful manner—convicted him of the most glaring inconsistencies, windings and twistings, and exhibited him to the audience in a most unenviable attitude.—For many years he was the champion of Gen. Jackson and his administration. At the same time, the decided enemy of Mr. Clay and his policy. Suddenly, he turned a political somerset, denounced his President and the principles which he had so recently applauded, and extolled Mr. Clay and his policy, which he had so recently denounced! And for what? Why, Mr. Clay and his friends are supposed to have the majority in this state, and "Cousin Charles" wants to be Lanc. Governor—and hence among other reasons, he attributed his change of political sentiment. Mr. Wickliffe acknowledges to Mr. Clay and his friends, continued Mr. Hise, that he exerted all his talents and influence in effecting the prostration of Mr. Clay, that like the bunch back, Duke of Gloucester, who stabbed Henry, at Teukosbury, for the tender love he bore for Henry's Queen; and that he might have the happiness of giving her a better husband; so Mr. Wickliffe politically stabbed and prostrated Mr. Clay, for the love which he bore for Mr. Clay's constituents, the Whigs of Kentucky, that he might thereby have in his power to give the Whigs a better and able statesman than Mr. Clay, *his own dear self*. That he was a "great sinner" in this respect; that he was a man of contrite heart and had sincerely repented for his past conduct; that a change of circumstances had altered his views; that, if he and his friends would make him Lanc. Governor, as "Cousin Ben" wished to go to Congress for a few years, that he would be a Whig, of Whigs—but he would abuse the "Old Chieftain" and his administration, with more zeal, and effect, too, (notwithstanding he would be compelled to "cross his own tracks", in doing so) to a much greater extent than he had ever praised it. And conduct like this, said Mr. Hise, is what you call Whigism!! He admitted that there were many good democrats who had supported Mr. Clay; but he was sorry to see them in company with Blue Light Hartford Convention Whigs, Boston Federalists, Southern Nullifiers, &c. &c. none of whom agreed in any one principle, except that of uniform opposition to the National Administration.

Mr. Hise spoke with great force and feeling against the United States Bank, and all monopolies, as being at war with the genius of our government, with equal rights, and rights of the people, and the perpetuity of the government itself.—That the merchants of Kentucky were pursuing a very mistaken policy on the subject of the currency of the country, by supporting the Bank of the U. S. States, and the State Banks, instead of a hard money currency; that it was the true interest of the country, gradually, to discontinue the whole banking system, and substitute a gold and silver and mercantile credit by bills of exchange, &c. &c. as the monetary system of the country, instead of Banking monopolies, which have a constant tendency to favor the aristocracy of the country by making, as Gen. Jackson justly says, the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Mr. Hise said, that he appealed to the merchants to consider this important subject; to discourage all Banks and encourage a hard money currency, because their own interests and the interests of the whole community required it at their hand; but if the merchants would not change their course

on this subject, he called upon the farmers and mechanics, the working men, the bone and sinew of the land, to arouse, from their lethargy and save us from this ruinous Banking system, which threatened the overthrow of the liberties and equal rights of the people, and was rapidly building up a Bank money aristocracy, as a kind of privileged order in the community. He warned the people in a glowing and eloquent manner, against a principle of the unsoamed Whigs, in which they make self-interest, or what they imagine to be self-interest, the test of every political principle. Had our forefathers, said he, been actuated by this principle, instead of that of liberty, equality and independence, we should, in all probability, have still been the subjects of Great Britain. But instead of consenting to pay the inconsiderable stamp tax, tea tax, &c. without the right of representation, they declared their independence of the mother country and hurled defiance at her gigantic power, and after a seven years' war, finally achieved for themselves and posterity, a most glorious independence, and established a government of equal laws, equal rights, and equal privileges.

He spoke in exalted terms of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, who canvassed almost exclusively upon the subject of National concerns, he would have but little to do in state affairs, should he be elected Lieut. Governor; except on the death of the Governor, or an equal division of the Senate. But he pledged himself, should that contingency happen, and should the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. States apply to the Legislature, for permission to locate a branch in Kentucky, that he would veto it; believing as he does, that a large majority of the people were opposed to the Bank in its present shape, and that because he is opposed to the right of instruction as some gentlemen seem to infer. In thus avowing his sentiments upon this important subject, the people will vote advisedly in voting for him. This he conceived to be the proper ground to assume in soliciting the suffrages of a free people.

When Mr. Hise concluded, Mr. HARVIE rose and said, My friends:—Though I am not a candidate, yet I wish your indulgence whilst I reply to the speeches you have just heard. I came here, said he, with many of my Whig friends, to hear two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people of Kentucky, express their opinions on state policy; and instead of that, what we heard! A tirade of abuse against the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, who are not present to defend themselves.

It has been insinuated that Judge Clark, Mr. Wickliffe, and many other Whigs, are factionists; unprincipled opposers and revilers of their government, and supporters of the Bank of the United States, which is denounced as corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

My friends, said Mr. H. I am no reviler of the government; but of the administration. I make a distinction between the government and administration. I love the government; but despite the administration; the President, Kitchen Cabinet, and all. I am a Whig; but no democrat. I am no factionist. Were Chatham, and Fox, and Burke, and many other illustrious Whigs of Great Britain, and the American Revolution, factionists? How preposterous then, is the inference, that we American Whigs are factionists!

Is it any mark of principle, said Mr. H. for a man to denounce his competitor for one of the highest offices in the state, in his absence, as an unprincipled factionist? Is this the way that candidates for the highest offices in the state, expect to obtain the vote of the people of Frankl. county. No, my friends; let them have their open and manly warfare. No stabs in the dark. No denunciation behind the backs of their competitors, as unprincipled factionists. This is not the way to secure the suffrages of the citizens of Franklin county.

Mr. Harvie avowed himself friendly to the right of instruction; and said were he a representative of the people, he would vote their will, or resign his seat; provided, it could be done without prejudice—and if not, then he would waive his own opinion, and vote the will, of his constituents.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Harvie pronounced a high eulogium upon Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, and the Bank of the United States; but denounced the doctrine of the Southern Nullifiers in the most decided manner. He also declared that he, and many of his political friends sustained the President in his patriotic endeavors to put down the doctrine of nullification. Mr. H. said much more that we have not room to notice. He was much excited, and spoke with great vehemence and violent gesticulation.

Mr. Hise replied to Mr. Harvie, and said; that it was not his fault that he, and his competitor, did not discuss the questions which were agitated, face to face; that he had refused to become a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor until Mr. Wickliffe came to Russellville, the residence of Mr. Hise, and made a violent speech, denouncing and misrepresenting the President and his administration, and Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson; that he, Mr. Hise, had immediately answered Mr. Wickliffe, defending the political course of the President and his administration, and of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson; that he, Mr. Hise, had a strong desire to be elected to the House of Representatives, when they expect to elect Mr. Webster by "intrigue and management, bargain and sale." It is for you, fellow-citizens, to avert this national calamity, by uniting your suffrages upon a single candidate, and thereby preventing the election into the House of Representatives, when they expect to elect Mr. Webster by "intrigue and management, bargain and sale."

We believe the forgoing to be the substance of the remarks made by the several speakers. Yet we are sensible that nothing like justice is done them, as we took no notes at the time, and have written entirely from memory. Should injustice be done any of them, in this hasty

sketch, upon being made sensible of that fact, we will make suitable corrections; as our object is to do all justice in the sentiments expressed on the occasion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD.—In the Gazette of the 11th inst., is a quotation from Professor Short's Introductory Address which requires a passing notice.

It must ever be a source of regret to a generous mind to see a talented and highly elevated individual suffer his reason to be so far swayed by passion, by prejudice, or by self-interest, as to forget his dignity, and to descend to such a production. Though we cannot boast a personal knowledge or acquaintance with the author, yet common fame, as well as highly respected and honorable men have spoken his praise in our hearing—have represented him, learned, able, bland—to say all in a word, a gentleman—Judge then of our astonishment at the piece under consideration. How the worthy professor qualified his remarks to his lecture room, we might have considered him playing the satirical orator for the momentary gratification of the students, his obsequious satellites, and permitted it to pass without comment; but by publishing the hanting of his scientific brain he has made it public property, and subjected himself to the scrutiny of the critic, the lash of the reviewer, and to be the butt of the ridicule of satirist. We therefore hope not to give offence in the courteous and most respectful notice which we consider it our duty to take of this "unique" production.

"A set of empirics have risen up"—

What is an empiric? We are aware that custom has attached odium to this word. But we believe the true meaning to be one who makes experiments in the healing art; and we further believe that all physicians are, to a greater or less extent, empirics. Some, we know, are not at all empirical in their practice, for they first give calomel—and then calomel—and then what? More and still more calomel. We humbly trust not to offend these *unempirical* gentry by any remarks we may make as we assure them we have no illusions to them. Our illusions are intended for men honestly in error, not "knowingly" so.

"By daring to associate its name with their system of quackery." The presumption of these ill-bred "steam doctors" is really astonishing. That they should dare to use the name Botany when it had the honor of being the name of the professors favorite study, is really insufferable!

"These unblushing and ignorant pretenders have raised a popular outcry against Calomel, Tartar, and other mineral medicines."—Against MEDICINES we have raised no outcry. Against poisons both vegetable and mineral, used as medicines, we have endeavored to raise an outcry that may be heard from Maine to Florida, and from Atlantic's shore to the far off West. An outcry that shall be to the walls of mineral schools and colleges, what the shouts of Israel's camp were to the walls of Jericho. An outcry which, we trust, shall continue until the Paracelsian implements of disease and death shall be banished from the medical practice. "Knowingly concealing the fact,—many of the most deadly poisons known to us, are of vegetable origin." This is a serious charge to bring even against steam doctors.

Will the professor bring forward the name of one individual who has attempted to conceal this fact? Can he produce one such? If not, let the charge of knavery rest in the proper place. "Known to us." To whom? Not to steam doctors—O no! they have sought to do with them—but known to, and administered by, professor Short and his learned and worthy co-peers, to sons and daughters of disease under the spurious names of medicines.

This "these unblushing and ignorant pretenders" do not "knowingly conceal,"—"Will not say cure of diseases?" Will you not say cure, gentle sir? For what good reason will you withhold this word cure? Are you not aware that steam doctors have always been desirous,—that they are still desirous, to bring the two systems of practice to the test upon their curative powers? Yes sir, truth, conscious truth, though in rustic garb, always seeks investigation, not as it relates to theories and technicalities, but to the power of doing good to the human family. We therefore beseech you not to withhold the word cure.

"By the oil of Lobelia, the boiling cauldron, and Number Six, be steamed into eternity." Will the worth professor make known to us the modus operandi, by which *Lobelia* and *Number Six* can aid the boiling cauldron in steaming persons into eternity? Otherwise some "steam doctor" may perchance think him guilty of untruth, even if he do not accuse him of it. As this "steaming to death" has been so long and so often harped upon we do hope to get something definite on the subject from professor Short.—

"By a serious allusion to so absurd a mockery." Ay here's the gist of the whole matter. The professor would represent to the world that the Botanic practice of medicine is an *absurd mockery*, but his fears of the *steam doctor* are too great to bear concealment; and even professor Short bears testimony in the next breath that it has gone up on the length and breadth of our land,—that it has pervaded country and city,—that it has raised its standard of presumptions pretentious under the very portals of the sanctuaries of science." Ay, under the walls of Transylvania—that it has founded schools for the systematic diffusion of its ignorance and errors?"

Here the professor's fears, or his passions have put him at fault. *Error may*

be diffused systematically, but to diffuse ignorance in that manner would, we think, puzzle even professor Short. Obtaining letters patent under legislative sanction for this new mode of *murdering*."

By a parity of reasoning we suppose the Transylvania practice is the *old mode of murdering*, and as names do not alter things, we will, to please the professor, accept of this term, and only request that the people may have the opportunity of testing the benefits of each mode. That they may learn by experience whether *steam, Lobelia* and *Number Six*, are not as far preferable in this matter, as this powerful agent is in wafting us over land with a speed outstripping the swiftness of the flight of birds, or stemming the torrent of opposing rivers with more than a shark's impetuosity." But, "worst of all," This *aburd mockery* is "gaining ground every where and among all ranks." This admission fully accounts for all the aberrations discoverable in this "unique" production. For this admission the worthy professor shall have the grateful acknowledgments of every steam doctor who has not proved recreant to his profession, or shamed himself in the foliage of a Beach. We regret that our limits prevent us from further attention to this most argumentative production. Should another philippic drop from the pen of the professor, we hope to have the pleasure of paying our best respects to it, as we have endeavored to do to the one now under consideration.

ANON.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL

DEPARTMENT.

The Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March.

The courses are on Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DEDDLY;

Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALLOWELL;

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Material Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YAN-

NET.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted.

The fee for the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$29.

It is right proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as to the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, light, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be comfortably accommodated, and upon reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send us copies containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Bearer, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis; Missouri Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg; Miss. Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Pensacola; Register, Milledgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Int

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1833.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

In F. J. VETTE.
HENRY DANIEL, Caucus Candidate,
WM. RODES, *dates*
FIELDING L. TURNER, *Called out*
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr., *by "Many*
WM. STANHOPE, *Voters."*
A. S. HIGGINS.

JY. JESSAMINE,
Capt. GEO. N. PAULCONER.

A meeting commenced in this city on the evening of Monday last, that the Texan Emigrants, conducted by Colonel Wilson, had been captured by the Mexicans, and carried into Tampico.—This rumor, with its inconsistency—without a probability of its truth—has continued to increase, although no one has been able to trace it to any source whatever. The Emigrants left Louisville on the 1st of July, and it would not have been possible for them to have shared the fate which is said to have befallen them, and for the news to have reached this place by this time. He who would thus wantonly harass the feelings of the wife whose husband is with the party, deserves the execution of all honest men. We feel no hesitation in averring that the whole is a fabrication, put up by some enemy to the cause.

President Jackson has left the city of Washington for the Hermitage.

The capture of Jim Henry with his hostile Indians, which seem to be fully confined, will doubtless terminate hostilities in that quarter, and the whole military force can be now directed to the subjugation of the Seminoles.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON arrived in this city on Tuesday evening in the company of his niece, who had been at school in Philadelphia, and proceeded the next morning to his residence in Scott county. The Colonel was in high health, but a little fatigued from his rapid travel, having visited Philadelphia and New York since the adjournment of Congress.

We admit, in candor, our informant may have been mistaken in regard to the Virginia Senator Convention having declined to nominate Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; yet the Observer says the convention nominated the White electoral ticket to be run in that State. Will the Observer, in the same spirit of candor, say what Republican has proposed to barter his vote for our republican candidate for Governor, and receive in exchange a whig vote for Lieutenant Governor?

Mrs. Grimes, the unrivaled vocalist, will give her best concert this evening at Mr. Brennan's. She certainly excels all we have ever heard, and the lovers of music may be assured of a rich treat by attending.

Again we have a reiteration of the report that Gen. Houston has been superceded in the command of the Texan army. We do not give credence to the rumor, yet if any one is worthy of being his successor, we should say the Texan Government has made a judicious selection in Col. Lamar.

We are requested to state that Mr. Castor, the agent of the Washington Monument Society for the State of Kentucky, intends calling on the citizens generally and receive contributions from those who desire to testify their respect for the memory of George Washington. The amount of subscription is limited to one dollar. Those persons who have not already contributed their mite, will now have an opportunity to do so. Books for subscribers' names will be kept open at Mr. Brennan's, at Mr. Keiser's, and at Mr. D. Sayre's office. We need scarcely remark that so laudable an object merits the encouragement of every true-hearted American. It will be a monument to them as well as the illustrious dead, and serve as a memorial to future generations of the taste, the patriotism, and gratitude of the present age of the Republic. There can be no doubt of its completion, organized as the Society is, responsible and zealous as its members are, and feeling as every American must on a subject so well calculated to elicit all that is noble and grateful in his nature.

By order of the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief.
P. DUDLEY, Adjutant General.

wealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and the request of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the South Western frontier, a regiment of Mounted Gunnmen, Volunteers, to be composed of Ten Companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens, to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than solicitation of their voluntary services. When the National honor and interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed that an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same explanatory displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister States, that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor,
AUSTIN P. COX,

Secretary of State

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, JULY 16, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The accompanying proclamation of his Excellency the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, announces to the different corps of Kentucky troops, that a requisition is made on them for a Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunnmen, for the service of the United States, to continue in that service for six months, to be computed from the day of general rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

The Corps and Organization will be as follows: One Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunnmen, to be composed of Ten Companies, each Company to consist of not more than One Hundred nor less than Sixty-four rank and file, of able-bodied, efficient men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Permission is given to each of the Volunteer Companies to elect their own Company Officers, and to proscribe their own uniforms, but the Governor and Commander in Chief reserves the right, and will appoint the commanding officers of the detachment, and will order a detail to be made of the other Field Officers of the Regiment. Each volunteer will provide his own clothing, horse, and trappings; provisions, arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. for active and efficient service, will be furnished by the United States.

The first Ten Companies organized and reported to me in conformity with the above regulations, will be received and constitute the corps to the exclusion of all subsequent applications; and the first company thus tendered, will have precedence, he entitled to the right of the Regiment, its commanding officer will rank all others of equal grade.

The troops will rendezvous in Frankfort, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, but any Company belonging in the Regiment, whose local situation may render it more convenient to join the detachment on its line of march, will be ordered to rendezvous at some point other than the place of general rendezvous in Frankfort.

The corps is destined for Camp Sabine the head quarters of Major General Gaines, of the United States Army, commander on the South Western frontier.

Generals of Divisions and Brigades are specially charged with the promulgation of this order; and all officers of every grade, are directed to unite and use their utmost diligence in filling the companies with as little delay as practicable. Reports of the progress made in furnishing the quota required, must regularly be made to this office weekly, as on the first intimation of a failure to raise the number of troops required, (an event which the Governor and commander in chief is not willing to believe, and will not anticipate,) immediate resort will be had for supplying such deficiency by draft, or ordering into service, independent or reserve, *en masse*, to fill the requisition.

By order of the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief.

P. DUDLEY, Adjutant General.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 18, 1833.

We have just heard from Frankfort, that a volunteer Company has been formed in that place, George B. Crittenden son of the Hon. J. C. Crittenden was elected Captain, J. T. Campbell son of Maj. Arthur Campbell of Louisville Lieut. and W. H. Keene Ensign. This company has been reported to the adjutant general and considered the eldest company of the Regt.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, JULY 16, 1833.

J. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Common-

wealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and the request of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the South Western frontier, a regiment of Mounted Gunnmen, Volunteers, to be composed of Ten Companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

ALVAN STEPHENS,
Col. 2d Regiment K. M.

From the Observer & Reporter,
TO THE EDITORS.

KNOXVILLE, 8th July, 1833.

Gentlemen:—The great Rail-Road Convention adjourned to day about one o'clock, and most of the Delegates have started home-wards. We invited our Southern friends to visit our State and examine for themselves into our vast resources in reference to their most pressing wants;—to see our growing hemp fields, luxuriant corn crops, and beautiful wool pastures;—to behold our herds of fat cattle and droves of mules and horses—all of which are so important to their present comfort and future prosperity.

I am happy to inform you that many of them have accepted our invitation; some are now wending their way to the West, others will follow, and all, I hope, will be received with pleasure and treated with attentive hospitality, so that they may return home, gratified as well as improved by their trip.

From the beginning to the close of the Convention, the very best spirit seemed to animate all hearts. Party feelings were neither spoken of nor alluded to. Nine sovereign States were represented, all anxious to promote their mutual, commercial, and social interests, and draw closer the bonds of union between and among them. When we first assembled, some little jealousy existed between North and South Carolina on one side, and Georgia and Alabama on the other, as to the route of the South-Eastern Main stem of the Road. All this was finally adjusted and universal satisfaction given, by a series of resolutions offered by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., after full and free consultation among the several Delegations. The distance of these was as follows:

1st. That the several States engaging in the enterprise should have the right to commence at such points of the Road within their own territories, as they might choose, & first devote their contributions within their own limits. 2d. That Georgia should be admitted into the confederacy on terms of perfect reciprocity.

The route preferred by S. and N. Carolina, and that preferred by Georgia and Alabama, were both reported by the Engineers as entirely practicable, viz: To begin at the termination of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail-Road, and pass through the South Western corner of N. Carolina by way of the French broad river to the vicinity of Knoxville; and to begin at Augusta, or rather at the termination of the Augusta and Athens Rail-Road, now continuing, and pass by way of the Little Tennessee or the Hiwassee valley, (most probably the latter will be adopted,) to the same common point in East Tennessee;—Kentucky to break ground at one or more of the points designated, within her limits, and all progress towards the main stem. By adopting this course, the South will be placed on equal terms, and Charleston and Augusta be left to compete, fairly and freely for our trade.

The advantages to result to Kentucky from this arrangement, are incalculable: 1st. It will open two or three ports on the Atlantic to our merchants, nearer to us than any other; which can never be blocked up or impeded by the frosts of winter. 2d. It will place us upon vantage ground, in comparison with the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in furnishing food and raiment to the South-Eastern States to compensate us for the oppressive disadvantages under which we now contend with those other Western States in furnishing Louisiana and Mississippi penetrated as they are by large navigable rivers, while our streams are too small to answer the same purpose as early in the spring and late in the fall of the year.

3d. It will open other extensive and profitable markets to our hemp and woolen manufactures, and drive out the foreign article, by which N. and S. Carolina, Georgia and North Alabama are now supplied. Every acre of our rich flat lands which produce corn and hemp, will be thus greatly increased if not doubled in value, and our hills capable of growing grass, will be brought into use, and be eagerly sought after, for cattle, sheep and other stock farms. The Northern or S. Carolina branch, you perceive, will pass through East Tennessee and N. Carolina; the Southern or Georgia branch, will cross the Tennessee river between the 30th and 36th degrees of N. latitude and open to us N. Eastern Alabama; and when connected, as it soon will be, by means of Rail-Roads, (for Alabama is alive to the project) with the Coosa and Black Warrior rivers, enable us to penetrate with our provisions and manufactures through the very heart of that great and growing State, to Mobile. Place the map of the United States before you while you read this letter, and all that I have said will become palpable. Accomplish this magnificent work, and that it will be done I have no doubt, and our brightest visions of future wealth and happiness, will be more than realized.

Let this great chain be thrown across from the South East to the North-West, and the Union is bound together in indissoluble bonds. Pennsylvania will no longer be the key-stone State, but Kentucky and Tennessee will form the centre

of an arch which no earthly power can crush or destroy.

Will the North ever separate, without N. York? Will the empire Sons of Pennsylvanian give up the great West? Will Virginia and N. Carolina break off without Kentucky and Tennessee shall join them, and will the 4 North-Western States ever consent to have such troublesome customers on their South-Eastern frontier, as the hunters of Kentucky and red-men of Tennessee would be found to be, if a separation should take place?—Rely on it—complete this Rail-Road, and the watchmen of the Union from North to South and from East to West, will ever after cry "All's well!"

Nothing occurred of an unpleasant character, during our session, except a personal controversy between Dr. Drake and Mr. Thomas of Cincinnati, as to the paternity of the enterprise, and this was speedily ended by the President, who pronounced the whole affair out of order. Mr. Moore of S. C. very well remarked, that the great Rail-Road Convention adjourned to day about one o'clock, and most of the Delegates have started home-wards. We invited our Southern friends to visit our State and examine for themselves into our vast resources in reference to their most pressing wants;—to see our growing hemp fields, luxuriant corn crops, and beautiful wool pastures;—to behold our herds of fat cattle and droves of mules and horses—all of which are so important to their present comfort and future prosperity.

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Nothing occurred of an unpleasant character, during our session,



TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,

(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in
his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—
From his long experience, having made the
principles of the *TONERIAN* at his study, and perfe-
ction in its practice his aim, he feels confident that
the most fastidious will acknowledge themselves
gratified with his performance, as being all they
could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since
the public have become well acquainted with the
comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
that on that account they will be neglected, or
obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
and obliging aid in every part of the establish-
ment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his
own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to
his part of the business will give his particular in-
dividual attention.

To the *philosophical* among his patrons, he
would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so
as to exhibit *phenomenally* the intellectual endow-
ments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German
Pipes, Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest
quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Pow-
ders, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Pocket Books and
Purses, Gentleman and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine
assortment of Ladies' Hair Works, Wigs and Top
Pieces (assorted colours) from Razors and Strips,
Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets,
&c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and
Lucifer Matches, sum of Ha Ha Cigars, Can-
dies, Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable
Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring
red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without
injury to skin or hair;—and other articles too nu-
merous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the
best pecuniarily known, which gives undiminished
satisfaction to those who submit their seat of
thought to his magic manipulations, brightening
up the summer evening dulness of the weaned,
and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care.
No description can do it justice—it must be tried
to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention
of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
venient, healthful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,

which gave great general satisfaction last year,
but which have since undergone a thorough repair
and improvement; and we now ready in ad-
minister cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'-
clock, a.m., to 10 p.m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites
the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call
and extend the patronage, already so liberally be-
stowed upon him, for which they shall have his
thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-tf

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barber-
ing and Hair Dressing Business. Youths from 12
to 15 and 16 years, who can come well recom-
mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER,
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer
will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
ment already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington,
offer their services to the public as
Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that
while in Europe, under the great masters of the
art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve
those afflicted with *Stone* or *Gravel*, by an opera-
tion, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Bren-
nan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the *TRACT OF LAND*, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, contain-
ing 100 Acres, all enclosed under good
fence; forty-five acres Wood Land; a fine
orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfort-
able Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to
call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling
the first good offer.

W. T. MILES,
May 12, 1836.—20-tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired,
which render it expedient for me to com-
mence an intended partnership with *Ingerman &
McClelland* for the construction of the stone work
at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business
in future will be conducted in their names, and
they will be responsible for all contracts and busi-
ness connected with this work from the commence-
ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busi-
ness habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend
them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK,
Ass't 23.—15-tf—*Dagon Dr.* Herald.

DAILY STAGE
FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lex-
ington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at
Brennan's every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive
in the morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every
morning by six and arrive same evening by 10,
sixty-four hours from port to port, fare six dollars,
this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any;
the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and
drivers are not surpassed any where, drivers of
skill and entirety of sober habits; teams well
broken and perfectly safe; coaches new and of
pleasant size and no case will more than nine
passengers be admitted inside, no accident hav-
ing occurred on this route during the season so
far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposi-
tion of the proprietors to do their duty, to give
universal satisfaction and receive that patronage
which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors,
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sat. April
Term, 1836.
JAMES SHELD, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE's Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel and on his motion, and it appearing to the sat-
isfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George
Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
of Merriman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E.
Price, the unknown heirs of Nathaniel J. Price,
John W. Price, Peter Withers, and Evelina, his
wife, Joseph Hughes and Casandra, his wife,
Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and
Polixene, his wife, Davis Dale and
Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
Clark and Betty, his wife, William Homes and
Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his
wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, deceased,
Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American
Kirley and Milton Kirley, William L. Martin
and wife are not inhabitants of this Common-
wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court it
is therefore ordered that unless they the said absent
Defendants do appear here on or before the
first day of the next July term of this Court and
answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be
taken for confessed against them; and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this State, for two
calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk c
10-9t By John FLETCHER, d.c.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citi-
zens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy
to receive the calls of such as may desire his pro-
fessional services. He will remain in the city for
a few weeks only. March 4, '36.—9-tf

"TEXAS."

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and
for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligence
office, "TEXAS," being a Historical Geographical
and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES
duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY.
PRICE, 30- : : : : : : : \$1.50
Lex., May, 1836.

WAX CAR.

A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morn-
ing at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave
Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30-tf

The Day is Fixed.

ON the 21st July, the most insignificant scheme
ever drawn in the United States, will be de-
cided. Tickets will soon be scarce, and early
application should be made to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.

Where all orders by mail receive the same atten-
tion as personal application.

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2,
Scheme consisting of only 7140 Tickets.

PRIZES—\$100,000—
\$20,000; \$10,000; \$7,500; \$4,000; \$2,930;
\$2,000; 2 of \$1,500; 31 of \$500;

31 of \$300; 31 of \$200, &c.

Tickets \$50—no Shares.

Virginia Lottery, Class 4,
For the town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Alex-
andria, Va., on Saturday, the 23d July.

SCHIE ME:

\$30,000; \$10,000; \$8,000; \$4,000;
\$3,000; \$2,500; 100 of \$1,000!!!

10 of \$500; 20 of \$300; 81 of \$200, &c.

Ticket only \$10—Share in proportion.

A variety of Schemes are being drawn constant-
ly—Tickets varying from \$5 to \$10. The Nos.
are received in Louisville eight days from the date
of the drawing—and forwarded immediately to
all customers. Do not forget to address

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.

JUN 22—33-tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform
the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he
is ready to execute all orders in the above
business with neatness and on the most reasonable
terms.

HOUSE PAINTING,
neatly executed in all its various branches, both
out and inside. Inside painting done in lively
or dead colors—and washing inside walls in dis-
temper colors; warranted not to rub off.

SIGN PAINTING.

All orders for plain, gold, or ornamental signs,
thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Lex. April 26, 1836.—17-3m

IMITATION OF FANCY WOODS
AND MARBLES;

Paper Hanging and Landscape painting on walls
or fire-boards, in oil or distemper colors; clean-
ing and varnishing all kinds of Oil Paintings or
Engravings; painting and gilding Picture Frames;
Painting and gilding Glass to Pictures or elsewhere;
Transferring Engravings to Ladies' Work Boxes,
or elsewhere, as may be requested—together with
such various other kinds of work, as may be called
for.

The Subscriber is recently from the City of
New York, where he has had several years exper-
ience in the above branches, he therefore thinks
himself competent to execute all orders in his line
to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor
him with a call. If he should not be able to give
satisfaction to those who may employ him, there
will be no charge made whatever; he therefore
hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

His Shop, until further notice, is at Mr. J.
Beach's Coach Repository, on Main street.

JAMES ANDREWS.

N. B. All orders for the country thankfully re-
ceived and promptly attended to.

Lexington, June 21, 1836.—32-tf

FRESH FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a su-
perior brand, in barrels and half barrels to
suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for
sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.

LEX. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt
No. I, together with an excellent as-
sortment of the very best Family Groceries for
sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.

LEX. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port
Wine do. do. d.

300 Madaria, No. 1.
Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m

for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

LEX. July 5, 1836.—3ms

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the
public generally for past favors, would res-
pectfully inform them that, after having been em-
ployed in manufacturing Tobacco for this last 15
years, he has been compelled, in consequence of
the scarcity of *leaf Tobacco*, to change in some
measure, his business. He has therefore just re-
ceived, and will keep constantly on hand a com-
plete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A portion of which is:

50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Dozens Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first-rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
superior quality.

Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted
sizes, Alspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Parcels of first quality LOAF SU-
GAR. A complete assortment of GROC-
ERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on
hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from
forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the
leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on
hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-tf \$1*

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the
town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weiser's tavern and the
head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet
containing THREE THOUSAND DOL-
LARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,
probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louis-
ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes
doubled in the middle, as well as recollected,
endorsed on the envelopement as follows: "\$3000
to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank,
drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the
order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person
who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Duley
in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in
Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by
taking notice of whom they receive notes of the
above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mat. 19-41-tf

MONEY LOST.

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